

But PLO to Open Moscow Office

Arafat Fails on Soviet Recognition

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP)—Russia announced today that it has agreed to the opening of a Palestinian Liberation Organization office here, but guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat failed to obtain formal recognition of the PLO by the Soviet Union during his five-day visit.

The results of Mr. Arafat's first official visit here were announced in a joint communiqué after the guerrilla chief left today for War-

saw. Mr. Arafat, the chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, is also the leader of the PLO, the largest guerrilla group in the world.

There was no indication in the

communiqué that the Soviet Union was willing to supply any weapons or accord the PLO diplomatic recognition.

However, the official Soviet invitation to Mr. Arafat and the decision to let the PLO maintain an office here signaled a significant change in the guerrilla group's relations with Moscow, although it was much less than Mr. Arafat had wanted.

The PLO apparently will be the only foreign political organization without diplomatic recognition to have an office in the Soviet Union.

Tass gave few details on the PLO office. It said: "In answer to the request of the Palestinian Liberation Organization Executive Committee, the Soviet side gave its consent to the opening of a PLO representation in Moscow."

Mr. Arafat's failure to gain Moscow's recognition indicated Russian concern over the lack of unity within the PLO's ranks and an apparent hesitation to widen a split in Soviet-Egyptian relations. Last month, an Egyptian-Jordanian communiqué recognized the PLO as representing Palestinians except those living in Jordan.

In today's carefully worded communiqué, the Soviet Union merely "noted with satisfaction" that recent Arab and Moslem conferences had recognized the PLO as the legal representative of Palestinians.

During his stay here, Mr. Arafat conferred privately with Boris Ponomarev, a Communist party foreign affairs specialist, Foreign Ministry officials and members of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The committee had been Mr. Arafat's host on his previous trips to the Soviet Union.

Beirut Bars Arms

BEIRUT, Aug. 4 (AP)—Lebanon reaffirmed yesterday that it would not allow sophisticated Soviet arms for the Palestinian guerrillas to enter the country.

Minister of State Albert Mukheiber said the Lebanese Army alone is "responsible for the protection of the country's border and population." He was commenting on newspaper reports here that the Soviet Union agreed to supply Palestinian guerrillas with ground-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft weapons.

Blockade Urged

BEIRUT, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDPF) today urged three Arab countries, known for their support of the Palestinian guerrilla movement to impose a political and economic blockade on Jordan.

The aim of such a move, the PDPF said, in a statement signed in Iraq, Syria and Algeria, is to force King Hussein to "recognize Palestinian rights" and refrain from concluding a military disengagement agreement with Israel.

'Contemptibles' Hold Final U.K. Parade

ALDERSHOT, England, Aug. 4 (Reuters)—Aged survivors of the small British armed forces—the "Old Contemptibles"—who went to France at the start of World War I exactly 60 years ago today, dwindling numbers and the men's age combined to make this the final.

The veterans, wearing rows of medals, arrived to take part in their last annual parade at the Royal Garrison Church of All Saints, the army's cathedral at Aldershot, south of London.

Queen Elizabeth II, who attended the service, told them at a tea party afterward: "I can assure you that the courage and self-sacrifice of you and your chums will never be forgotten."

The original 160,000 men, who set out on Aug. 4, 1914, and fought in the battles of Mons, Ypres, the Marne and the Aisne, earned their nickname from an order by the German Kaiser for his troops to walk over Britain's "contemptible little army."

At the end of the parade, King Faisal thanked Adm. Zikri and added: "We hope that God will realize our hope of defeating the enemy. We are with you and support all your steps."

Mr. Sadat and King Faisal held two rounds of formal talks yesterday and are scheduled to resume their discussions on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Egyptian newspapers said King Faisal will make a gift of \$1 billion to Egypt "in appreciation of the sacrifices made by the Egyptian people."

Moreover, the Saudi government will extend to Egypt a loan of \$500 million free of interest, the papers reported.

Chana Lane Switch

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 4 (Reuters)—Ghana switched to right-hand driving today. City speed limits were set at 20 miles an hour and the government banned the sale of liquor for 10 hours before the deadline in an attempt to curb accidents.



A refugee couple carry baby in a basket while wading through shallow water near Dal Loc, South Vietnam. Thousands have fled heavy fighting in area.

Communist Forces Overrun 10 Saigon Posts

SAIGON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Communist troops overrun 10 government positions and heavily shelled others in Quang Ngai Province 75 miles south of Da-Nang, field reports said today.

The reports said about half of the more than 800 troops manning the outposts got back to government lines. The others were unaccounted for.

Meanwhile, the Viet Cong delegation to the Two-Party Joint Military Commission, replying to a protest note by the Saigon delegation, said the attacks near Da-Nang were justified because the government was using the area to launch infiltration operations in violation of the cease-fire.

The chief Viet Cong delegate in Saigon, Maj. Gen. Hoang Anh Tuan, said the Communists maintained the right to "punish" South Vietnamese forces violating the Jan. 28, 1973, cease-fire.

"The current tense situation in South Vietnam is caused by the United States, by its military involvement and intervention into the internal affairs of South Vietnam," Gen. Tuan said in a formal note to South Vietnam.

South Vietnam issued a second strong protest yesterday against Communist attacks in the central and northern parts of the country, where fighting continued for the 18th day.

It warned that Communist seizure of any district town in the regions would mean "the abolishment of the Paris peace agreement by the Viet Cong with the complicity of North Vietnam."

The government's protest note, issued to the Viet Cong delegation with the Joint Military Commission, was the second in two days and the strongest since the signing of the 1973 cease-fire accord.

It demanded the Viet Cong stop shelling and ground attacks against Duc Duc, Thung Duc and Mang Buk; withdraw forces "illegally maneuvered" into the area and discuss related cease-fire violations at a special session of the two-party commission.

A high South Vietnamese government official said the protest note was not an ultimatum but served "to draw a line and warn

the Communists not to move any further."

"I don't know what action South Vietnamese forces will take if the Communists move further," he said. "If they do, then the situation would be difficult for any reconciliation."

South Vietnam sent a similar protest note Friday to the four-nation International Commission of Control and Supervision.

The districts named in the note are clustered 20 miles southwest of Da-Nang on the northern coast of South Vietnam. They have

come under siege in the fighting in which North and South Vietnamese armies are said to have committed division-sized forces of up to 10,000 troops.

In Cambodia, military officials said three Communist 107-mm rockets fell in Phnom Penh near Premier Lon Borei's home, killing three civilians and three military policemen and wounding four civilians.

It was the fourth consecutive night that rockets have hit the capital. Civilian casualties for the week were three dead and 25 wounded.

Congressional Report Claims U.S. Envoy Advises Cambodia

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT).

U.S. Ambassador John Dean regularly gives military advice to President Lon Nol and other Cambodian officials despite congressional injunctions, according to a report issued yesterday by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The report, which covered all of Indochina, noted that five laws prohibited the United States from acting in a military advisory capacity in Cambodia.

But the study, prepared by two committee consultants, said that Mr. Dean "by his own admission does not hesitate to give strategic military advice to Lon Nol or tactical advice to subordinate military commanders. It is his interpretation of existing law that Congress did not mean to preclude 'advising' at the level at which he performs."

The report was prepared by John Brady and John Sullivan, who visited the area from April 15 to May 10.

It said that, contrary to some press reports, no American military personnel were actively advising Cambodian military units. "The staff survey team could find no evidence that Americans are acting as combat unit advisers," the report said.

But members of the defense attaché's office regularly go into the field to gather information, the report continued, and while there, their actions "or even their questions may have some impact on the actions of Cambodian field commanders."

"There is no indication, however, that this practice has been systematized or is being used by defense attaché office personnel with the intent of violating the law," it added.

"It is clear, however, that American officials have not hesitated to give the Cambodians advice on military matters ranging from command structure and training to management and logistics," it said.

"In order to insure proper use of equipment, the United States has found it necessary to

help the Cambodians to develop depots to receive the equipment, repair roads and bridges on which to move it, train personnel to operate it, build housing for trainees, establish supply systems for efficient distribution and re-order, create facilities for maintenance and repair, and educate them to run the logistics and other systems.

"This has resulted in constant, wide-ranging communication between Americans and Cambodians, with the Americans telling Cambodians what to do."

The study said that American officials hoped that the Communist forces in Cambodia would acknowledge a stalemate and agree to a Laotian-style coalition government through negotiations. But the insurgents' successes in the dry season just ended may encourage them to continue the fight, the report said.

"Kickback" Rumored

Mr. Mitchell also explained his interest in Mr. O'Brien, the report said, by alluding to "kickback" from the Democratic National Committee was rumored to have been received from business exhibitors at the party's upcoming national convention and made no mention of Mr. O'Brien's prior relationship with Mr. Hughes.

According to the report, the actual motive of Attorney General Mitchell for suggesting O'Brien and Greenspan as targets were not the reasons given to the team which actually received the billings for the Watergate complex. The evidence on the previous dates of the two \$50,000 payments to Mr. Rebozo from Richard Danner, the manager of one of Mr. Hughes's Las Vegas hotels, is conflicting and clouded by failures of memory.

But by all accounts, the deliveries, which were initiated by Mr. Hughes's behalf by Mr. Mahon, who had hired Mr. O'Brien, took place before the Watergate complex was built. The report said that the evidence on the previous dates of the two \$50,000 payments to Mr. Rebozo from Richard Danner, the manager of one of Mr. Hughes's Las Vegas hotels, is conflicting and clouded by failures of memory.

It was also in August, 1969, that Mr. Rebozo began to make major expenditures for improvements to his private estate, the Washington home known as the "Crown Point."

Between that month and early 1973, the report noted, more than \$450,000, about half of it in \$100 bills, was spent by Mr. Rebozo on Mr. Nixon's behalf.

The Hughes money received by Mr. Rebozo also was in \$100 bills, and a public portion of the Watergate complex report has concluded that the "vast majority" of the funds available to the Florida banker for such expenditures were campaign contributions he had received in Mr. Nixon's name.

The committee's investigation established, for the first time, that Mr. Rebozo's role as a collector of funds for the President was far broader than either he or the White House had previously acknowledged.

A confidential White House memorandum, written in May 1973, to Mr. Rebozo and obtained and released by the Judiciary Committee, notes that the regular Nixon campaign fund-raising in Florida was "having trouble raising money" because potential donors, though "claiming to be giving through Rebozo," were getting to grips with it, but it is going to be a very, very hard fight. No one can expect any measurable increase in living standards in the next year or two ahead."

Hughes-Rebozo Transaction

Probers Feel \$100,000 Gift Tied to Watergate Break-In

(Continued from Page 1)

noting that he had "evidence" that it had taken place.

Eleven days later, the Times reported that Mr. Greenspan had been provided with a collection of "hundreds" of Hughes-to-Mahon memos. The Watergate committee report added:

"Since Greenspan and Anderson were known to be close personal and business associates, one might have reasonably concluded that Greenspan had provided evidence of this transaction to Anderson."

Following Day

The Times article appeared on Feb. 3, 1974. The following day, according to the testimony of the Stuart Magruder, he attended a meeting at the Department of Justice to consider the "game plan" any plan being proposed by Gordon Liddy, a Nixon campaign lawyer who later was convicted in the Watergate break-in case.

The meeting, according to Magruder, was headed by John Mitchell, then the attorney general, who later became the director of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

Magruder, his deputy, told the Watergate committee in a secret session last October that while Mr. Mitchell had shown little interest in most aspects of Liddy's plan, the attorney general raised with some enthusiasm the possibility of a burglary at Mr. Greenspan's office.

The report said it "was the only project he suggested that day, a survey, or feasibility study" of Greenspan's office to determine if his office could be entered and his safe broken into.

Mr. Mitchell also mentioned, Magruder said, the home and office of Mr. O'Brien as a potential target for electronic surveillance or a burglary.

Liddy agreed to undertake the Greenspan survey which, according to Magruder's testimony, the attorney general had characterized as more pressing and important than the other targets discussed.

Magruder said he subsequently reported the details of the meeting to Gordon Strachan, a White House aide who served as the campaign committee's liaison to Mr. Haldeman, then the chief of the White House staff.

According to the Magruder account, however, Mr. Mitchell did not mention the Hughes money at the meeting but talked instead of material believed to be in Mr. Greenspan's safe.

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a Liddy told James McCord one of the five men who later arrested Mr. O'Brien that he had talked Mr. Mitchell out of breaking Mr. O'Brien's Washington apartment, and "he was going out to Las Vegas, in connection with the office of Hank Green."

Hunt, then a part-time White House consultant, met with Mr. White, a Hughes security officer and discussed, according to testimony, their "communist interest" with respect to the bonds of Mr. Greenspan's staff.

The Hughes organization, enmeshed in a complex legal tangle with the departed Mr. Ma was chiefly interested in retaining the Hughes memos to own custody.

But testified that Mr. White also expressed such an interest "in providing a bribe to team with support in Vegas and agreed to 'attempt produce a floor diagram of Greenspan's office.'"

Hunt said that he and Liddy met Mr. White again in Las Vegas on Feb. 20, 1973, and showed such a floor plan. While denied to the committee investigators that Hunt was such a request or that Hunt shown any such diagram.

McCord recalled in a recent session that Liddy had told two months later of having a Las Vegas to inspect Greenspan's office, press for the second time, but he had not heard that a burglary had taken place.

Hunt agreed in his public testimony that the Green operation had not come off. It has remained silent on matters.

The Watergate burglars, under the direction of Hunt and Liddy, first entered the Democratic Party's offices on the weekend of May 28, 1972, where they burgled Mr. Nixon's telephone and photographed his files.

The bug did not work properly, however, and the team returned to the scene on the morning of June 17, 1972, to repair it. It was captured by police.

In September, 1972, 11 months after the Watergate break-in and two months before the presidential election, Greenspan returned from Vietnam to find what he said was "unmistakable evidence that someone had tried, and failed, to break into his office safe."

On April 16, 1973, the "terrible cover-up" was coming back. Mr. Nixon, Mr. Felt and Mr. Ehrlichman were meeting in the Oval Office when the President raised Mr. Greenspan's name.

"Did they really try to get Hank Greenspan?" The President asked.

"I guess they actually got Ehrlichman replied. "They out, broke his safe, got \$50,000."

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At Border in May

Mrs. Meir Denies a Report Of Secretly Meeting Hussein

JERUSALEM, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Former Premier Golda Meir denied a report that she held a secret desert meeting in May with King Hussein to discuss terms of a first-stage Israeli withdrawal from the occupied West Bank, a spokesman said today.

Denying the report, the former Premier recalled that, on that day, she had been engaged in negotiations with the U.S. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, on a separation of forces agreement with Syria, said Meir.

Medzini, a spokesman for the Premier's office.

A check of news dispatches from Israel and Syria on May 27, the date of the purported meeting, showed, however, that Mr. Kissinger spent all the last hour in Damascus or in the air on the way to a Jerusalem meeting with Mrs. Meir that began after midnight on May 28.

When asked to explain the apparent discrepancy, Mr. Medzini said he stood by his original announcement.

Likud Backs Report

Haim Landau, a leader of the rightist Likud opposition bloc, said, "Without knowing the exact details, the fact of a meeting between Hussein and Mrs. Meir is correct."

Premier Yitzhak Rabin, meanwhile, imposed a news blackout on cabinet discussions of the report of the desert meeting, said yesterday by the U.S. National Broadcasting Co. The report said that former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan also took part in the talks with King Hussein along the border north of the Red Sea port of Eilat.

The NBC report said that Mrs. Meir told King Hussein on May 27, seven days before she was ousted by Mr. Rabin, that Jordan could first get back control of territory and did not parts of the West Bank in later stages, while several Israeli settlements and army units would remain.

Meanwhile, Mr. Rabin's cabinet reviewed Israel's contacts with Washington on peace negotiations with Jordan. Discussing an initial report on Foreign Minister Yigal Allon's conversations with U.S. officials last week, a government spokesman said, "All of his talks were in the stage of clarification and did not bring about any final decisions."

Draft Accord Seen

The newspaper, Maariv, in a dispatch from Washington, said earlier that Mr. Allon and Mr. Kissinger "apparently prepared a possible draft agreement with Jordan" in their three-hour session on Thursday. It said high-

Ethiopia Gets 17-Man Cabinet

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Premier Michael Imru yesterday named a 17-man cabinet, giving two key ministerial positions to ranking army and police officers, a government spokesman said.

Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, chief of staff of the armed forces, was named defense minister. Col. Belachew Jemeneh, former head of the security police and more recently ambassador to Turkey, was named interior minister. The new cabinet included 10 members of the old government.

The cabinet, the first formed since the military took virtual control of Ethiopia a month ago, also included a deputy premier for the first time in the country's history. Foreign Minister Dejazmach Zewde Gebre Selassie was given that position.

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News Analysis

U.S. Civil Rights Movement pends Introspective Year

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT).—The summer of 1974 will go down in the history of the civil rights movement as one of reflection and introspection. With the opening of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which opens Aug. 13, the annual summer of the nation's major civil rights organizations are over, and the movement enters a period of reflection and introspection.

Conducting a holding in the summer of 1974 is a contrast, for example, to the summer of 1964, perhaps the most active in the movement's history.

A convention in San Francisco ended Wednesday, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which opened Aug. 13, is expected to be a landmark event. At its conclusion in Miami Beach, the conference will engage in a leadership operation to save humanity.

Delays in U.S. Ship Project

By Richard Witkin

YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT).—As the shipbuilding industry faces a new wave of delays, the U.S. Navy is expected to build five amphibious ships that were already three years behind schedule.

Wisconsin Democrat, a perennial Pentagon critic, said that a shipbuilding program to build 30 super-destroyers had been delayed by up to a year. He said the shipbuilding industry had been hit by a series of setbacks, including a strike by shipyard workers and a shortage of steel.

Aspin called on the General Accounting Office, the body that keeps tabs on the Navy's spending, to "attempt to identify what impact delays will have on the shipbuilding program."

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Delegation Visits China, Uses Medical Advances

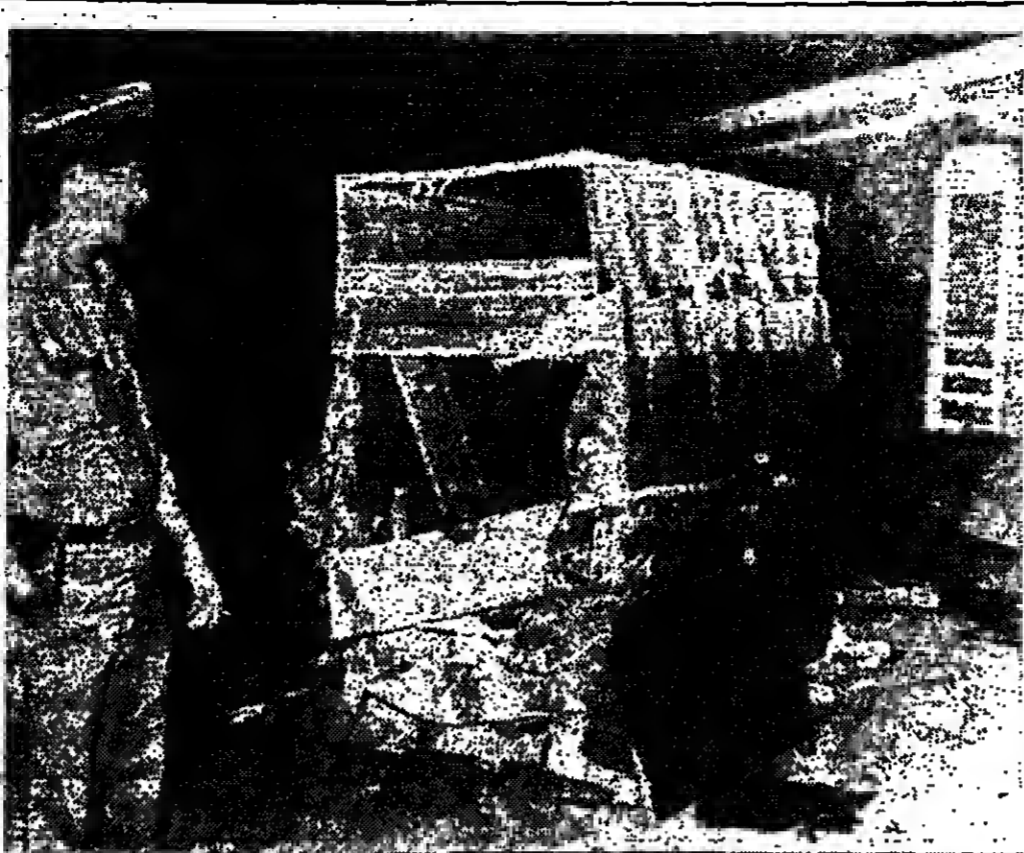
By Lawrence K. Altman

YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT).—A delegation of American medical professionals, after a recent tour of medical facilities in China, has returned with a report that Chinese doctors have achieved significant advances in the treatment of bone fractures and other injuries.

The delegation, led by Dr. John H. W. Welch, a leading orthopedic surgeon, found that Chinese doctors have developed a unique approach to treating bone fractures, using a combination of traditional Chinese medicine and modern surgical techniques.

Dr. Welch said that the Chinese doctors' approach to treating bone fractures was "a combination of traditional Chinese medicine and modern surgical techniques."

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Prison guard stands beside shield, made of blackboards and books, that three inmates used in an escape attempt at Huntsville, Texas, prison. Two hostages were killed and two of the three prisoners killed themselves after shootout with guards.

2 Texas Convicts Kill 2 Hostages, Selves

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 4 (AP).—Four persons, including convict leader Fred Goetz Carrasco, another convict and two women hostages, died last night after the longest siege in American prison history.

Carrasco and another rebel inmate killed the hostages and then themselves during the escape attempt, authorities said today.

Carrasco, who often said he would rather die than live in prison, placed a .357 magnum pistol to his head during a shootout with prison guards and Texas Rangers.

The authorities said the other inmate, Rudy Dominguez, also committed suicide.

The third inmate, Ignacio Cuevas, was captured unharmed. Another hostage, the Rev. Joseph O'Brien, a Catholic chaplain, was shot in the left side of the chest. Authorities said the priest told them he had been shot by Cuevas.

Or Else Griffin Will Vote to Convict

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Senate Republican whip, Robert Griffin, wrote to President Nixon yesterday that he would consider it an impeachable offense and vote accordingly in a Senate trial if Mr. Nixon defied a Senate subpoena for tapes.

The Michigan senator, who serves as deputy minority leader, also wrote that unless Mr. Nixon resigned the House of Representatives would adopt articles of impeachment.

Ex-Nixon Aide Wins Primary

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4 (AP).—A former White House aide and a one-time congressman have been nominated by Tennessee voters as Republican and Democratic candidates to succeed Gov. Winfield Dunn.

Lamar Alexander, who at 34 is seeking to become the youngest governor in the nation, won the GOP nomination Thursday, beating Nat Winston, a psychiatrist and 1970 campaign manager for Sen. William Brock 3d. Ray Blanton, who represented the old 7th District in western Tennessee, won the Democratic nomination, narrowly defeating Jake Butcher.

U.S. Summer Job Ban Inflicts Hardship on Foreign Students

By Pranay Gupta

BOSTON, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Thousands of foreign students throughout the country are experiencing severe financial hardship as a result of a decision by the federal government prohibiting them from accepting summer employment.

To ease their hardship, some of these students—mostly young men and women from the developing countries—are being given room and board for the summer by "host families." Others are being lent money by friends or their schools to see them through the vacation period.

A few weeks ago Shrikumar Poddar, a wealthy immigrant businessman of Lansing, Mich., formed the International Students' Foundation to assist foreign students facing financial distress or problems with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Immigration Service ruled in May, just as the academic year was about to end at most schools, that foreign students would not be permitted to accept jobs during the summer vacation because such employment would deprive young Americans, particularly minority-group members and Vietnam veterans, of job opportunities.

There are an estimated 150,000 foreign students in the United States at present, of whom about 30,000 would seek summer jobs to defray living expenses.

Despite its restrictions about summer employment, the federal government has invited 5,000 youths from Western European countries to this country to work and travel as part of an exchange program this summer.

Paul Cook of the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs explained that plans for the program had been completed well before the Immigration Service's decision on summer employment was made.

"It's simply outrageous," Mr. Poddar said in an interview, referring to the immigration service's decision. "These students are caught in a bind because they don't have the money to stay here and they don't have the money to go home for the summer."

Immigration Service officials said that in instances where foreign students have been able to prove that they would be stranded unless they obtained summer jobs, permission for employment has been granted. In a report released in Washington yesterday, the agency revealed that about 8,000 foreign students have been given job permits this summer.

Wayward Bus Makes a Hit In U.S. Debut

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4 (AP).—A 60-foot-long Swedish-built bus that can beod in the middle made its debut here and embarrassed transit officials by causing a few dents.

The \$90,000, 75-passenger bus moved out smartly from the Southern California Rapid Transit District's parking lot in suburban El Monte Friday—and promptly clipped the rear of a new station wagon.

The bus, on loan from the Stockholm Transit System, is manufactured by Volvo. Called an articulated vehicle because it is joined in the middle, the bus has a steering component in the rear wheels and accordion-like corridors through which passengers can move from the front section to the rear.

Chicago Researchers Report Eye Test for Schizophrenia

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP).—University of Chicago researchers say they have found an eye test with which they can identify persons prone to schizophrenia before they become ill.

Schizophrenia involves a retreat from reality with disordered thinking, delusions and hallucinations. Several drugs are available for the control of the disease.

The Chicago report claims that persons with an inherited tendency toward schizophrenia can be identified with a test involving measurement of eyeball movement while watching a swinging pendulum.

Halting Parfait

The researchers found that when schizophrenics watch a pendulum swing, their so-called eyeball pursuit of the moving object is halting rather than smooth.

These movements can be measured with tiny electrodes attached to the edge of the eye.

The researchers studied 103 psychiatric patients, 53 of their relatives and 72 persons who were not patients and who were recruited from the general population.

Fifty-two per cent of patients who recently were diagnosed as schizophrenics and 86 per cent of long-term schizophrenic patients had tracking problems; 45 per cent of the relatives of schizophrenic patients showed deviant eye tracking, compared with 10.5 per cent of relatives of other psychiatric patients who were not schizophrenic.

Of the normal group of subjects, only 8.3 per cent had trouble.

The difficulty could be related to the mental disorder, the researchers said, or it could also be related to muscular or nervous disorders which might be identified with schizophrenia.

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The Fragility of Cease-Fires

While the bland disregard of the Turks for the cease-fire they had signed was pushing Greece and Turkey ever closer to the brink of real war, Israel was calling up its reserves and Egypt made monitory sounds to indicate that the Middle Eastern cease-fire too was in jeopardy. The fragile nature of a mere scrap of paper, signifying that the shooting was to stop, so simply proved in Vietnam, was again in evidence on two more fronts.

It used to be an axiom that a simple cease-fire could be of little effect unless both sides adhering to it recognized that they were either unable to fight longer, or could gain nothing more in battle. In such pragmatic terms, the primary parties in Vietnam and the Middle East could be said to be seeking only a breathing space when they promised to stop the shooting, while the Turks and the Greeks had hardly been engaged at all.

But there are other considerations in modern cease-fires. Today's military apparatus, while still unwieldy, and still possessing an impetus of its own, is far more at the command of statecraft than it was, say, at the outbreak of World War I, when it was assumed that mobilization meant war, and that its form and direction also determined at least the initial phases of such a war. Since that time, there have been many variants on the older style of mobilization—partial mobilizations, alerts and the like.

And even after the fighting has begun, it has been possible to call it off before any-

thing decisive was achieved by either side. In part this is due to the realization that war is never an isolated phenomenon that can be carried on by two nations at their own pleasure and to their own cost. Once mediation was about all that a "disinterested" government could offer the combatants. Now there is a UN, as well as a nexus of alliances and associations which makes it possible for a far-distant land to affect the statecraft that determines whether a war is to be fought or not.

This outside pressure has been, and should be, brought to bear on those nations where a battle or ignored cease-fire threatens to bring on, bring back or sustain the widening hell of war. But an essential part of this process must be played by the combatants themselves—by acceptance of the facts that some reasonable way of life can be worked out by them without the stark intervention of death in action, that there are higher and wider stakes than some hill-top won by the guns, or held by them; that "strategic" considerations are often costly illusions; that the pride of victory can be a lasting shame.

These considerations should be taken into account by all the peoples, all the soldiers, all the governments which are currently fighting or about to fight their ambiguous wars. It should be especially noted in Ankara, the continued action of whose forces in Cyprus is not only a breach of faith, but a dangerous example to far too many other would-be warriors.

Worsening U.S. Inflation...

The outlook for the American economy in 1974 has worsened, as both administration spokesmen and critics now agree. Earlier, the administration had expected inflation to slow down in the second half of the year, reaching an annual rate of 7 per cent by the end of 1974. Now the prospects of reducing inflation even to that level have dimmed.

With wage controls gone, pay per man-hour has been shooting up at an annual rate of nearly 14 per cent. By contrast, in the April-June quarter, productivity in manufacturing rose at a rate of 4.6 per cent (after half a year of decline) and for the nonfarm sector as a whole, productivity has continued to fall, putting intense cost pressures on prices.

In addition, farm prices, after declining for four months, leaped upward by 6 per cent in June. Rising production costs, the

continuing climb in world demand for food, too wet weather in the planting season and too dry weather in the growing season have put pressure on the prices of corn, soybeans, wheat and other crops.

Fuel prices, which many economists expected would drop, are still going up. Gasoline and other oil products in the United States are expected to rise as more domestically produced oil is freed from the \$5.25-per-barrel price limit. Internationally, the oil-producing countries are moving to take over wells from the big oil companies; the cartel may be intending to jack up prices still further. Even the Saudi Arabians, whom the U.S. government was counting on to bring down prices, now seem headed higher. The world appears to be bent on inflating up to the level of oil prices, as hopes of bringing down oil prices begin to fade.

...No Single Remedy

Can this kind of inflation, stemming from escalating wage and commodity costs, be cured by keeping a tight grip on the rate of growth of the money supply? Chairman Burns of the Federal Reserve Board appears heretofore determined to prove it can. Last week Mr. Burns told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that he regards the current 6 per cent rate of growth in the nation's money supply as still too high and would depress it further.

But so slow a rate of monetary growth as we have already seen has pushed interest rates to historically high levels, inflicting severe damage in the housing industry, thrift institutions, real estate trusts and the securities markets, and threatening the overall economy with more serious troubles.

Capital spending has begun to slip. Business corporations, unable to float equity issues or to borrow long-term money on bonds at superhigh rates, have been turning to the commercial banks for working capital. To finance their customers' needs, the banks have been borrowing heavily themselves at very high rates, jeopardizing their own liquidity.

The risks to the economy and the financial system of trying to stop inflation by relying

solely on slowing the monetary growth rate to about half the rate of inflation (allowing nothing for any growth in real output) are monumental. The danger is growing that the economy's real output will continue to fall in the second half of this year instead of recovering as the administration and many private economists had predicted. But that slump may have very little impact on an inflation based heavily on wage-escalation, lagging productivity and the worldwide squeeze on farm products, oil and other commodities.

Rather than run the risk of overshooting into a depression and then having to do a 180-degree turn to rescue a collapsing economy, the Federal Reserve should ease up, still "leaning against the wind" of inflation but sustaining real output and employment. Sooner or later, the administration and Congress are going to have to tackle cost-push inflation by developing a more effective incomes policy than the President's new excursion into toothless "jawboning" or the earlier, endlessly variable phases of his price-wage controls—a program Mr. Nixon dispensed and finally dumped with exultantly wrong timing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

View of Impeachment

The dangers and agonies of Cyprus are by no means over, despite the Geneva cease-fire agreement. The immediate risk is that Turkey, having gained a great victory over the Greek colonels who will overlay its hand by using the 30,000 troops it has landed on the island to secure an unfair advantage for the Turkish Cypriot minority. The Turkish troops behaved most irresponsibly last week when they deliberately broke the cease-fire they had agreed to, and defied the UN Security Council. They should be compelled to withdraw from the Greek villages they have overrun. Nor can there be any sympathy for their callous refusal to allow UN visits to the Greek prisoners in their hands; such behavior is unacceptable and completely at variance with the gen-

erally favorable image created by Mr. Ecevit's government during the crisis...
—From the Sunday Observer (London).

Europe and Arab Oil

While it is certain that we shall still need Arab oil for quite some time, it shouldn't be overlooked that, first, Europe can and must make a necessary effort to secure its independent energy sources within a few years, and second, that to assure their industrial development, as they wish to, the Arabs must export their oil before new sources of energy render it less attractive for the Western countries... The European countries, if they are united, can very well manage to get important advantages from the oil-producing Arab countries.
—From Combat (Paris).

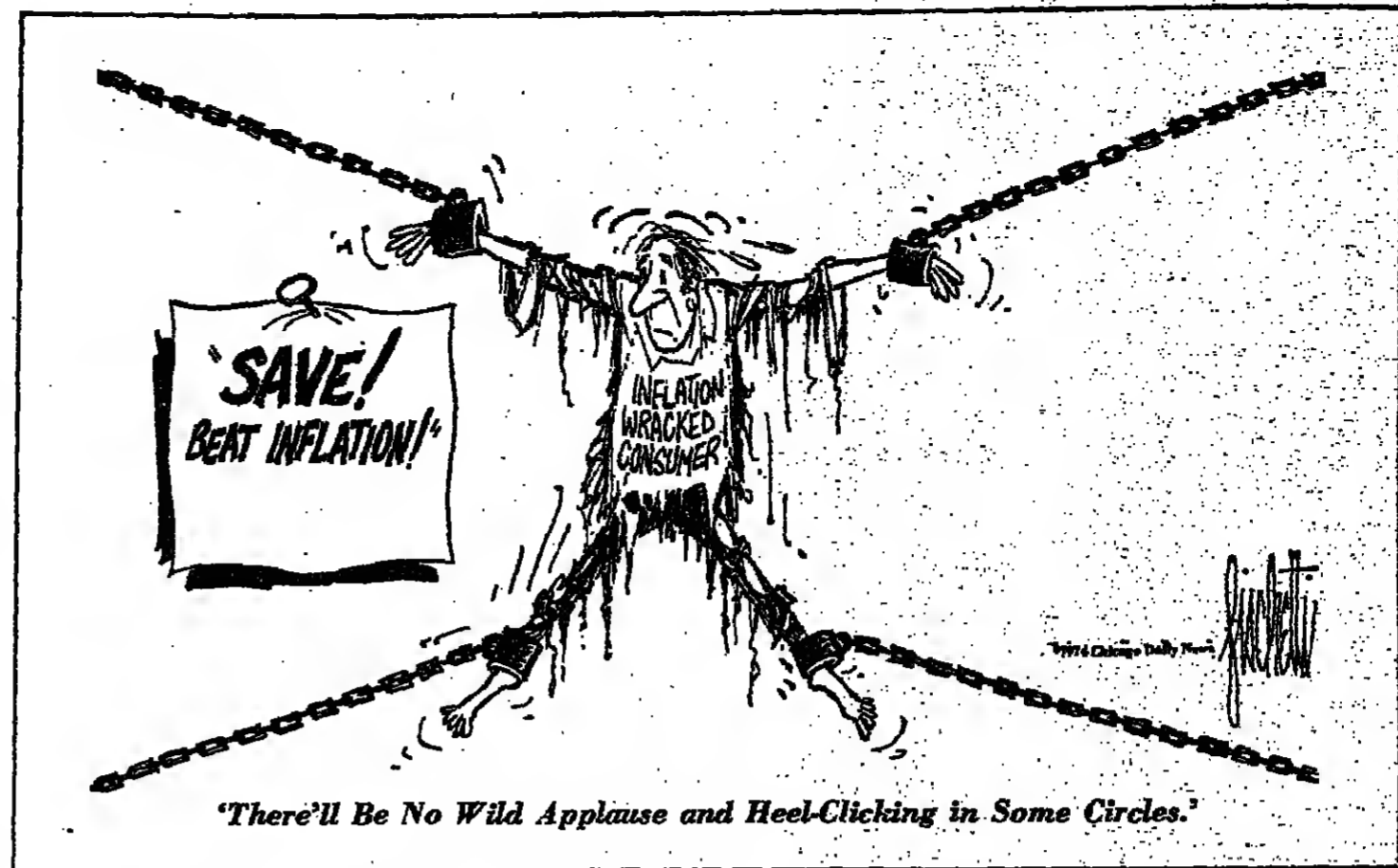
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 5, 1899
PARIS—The Dreyfus trial, which opens on Monday, will not be held in the cramped Salle de la Manutention, or the "Bour de la Manutention," as Mr. Chiracolle, of the Figaro, irreverently calls it; the objections of the press, together with the hot weather, have had the effect of inducing the authorities to change their plans and hold the trial in the spacious Salle des Fêtes of the Lyceé de Rennes.

Fifty Years Ago

August 5, 1924
NEW YORK—John M. Davis, Democratic nominee for the presidency, conferred with Gov. Smith this afternoon at the Murray Hill Hotel regarding the question of the governor running for a third term as chief executive of the State. While it is known that Mr. Davis hopes Gov. Smith will run and that he urged him to make the campaign, it is not expected that any decision will be reached immediately.



Observations on the New Model Fords

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Almost everybody talks these days about the problems of the Nixon, but just for a change, consider the problems of the Fords—the Vice-President and his family.

Mr. Ford is spending most of his time traveling, praying and listening. He's traveling to keep out of the impeachment politics here and hold his party together out in the country. He's praying either to get out of the presidency or to be up to it if he has to take over. And he's listening because he can't avoid it.

All his old buddies on Capitol Hill are giving him advice, most of it contradictory. He's being urged by some to lobby against the impeachment of the President on Capitol Hill. He's being urged by others to shut up and get lost until the trial is over, and by still others to start picking new vice-president and cabinet.

The big guy just smiles and nods. You can't interview him because the most relevant questions about what kind of administration he would have are precisely the topics he can't discuss without seeming to be disloyal to the President.

Calm, Fatalistic

Some things about him, however, are fairly clear. He is the same open, unspooled character. He is calm and fatalistic about his place in the current drama, as if he were an accidental player in some large, inevitable script beyond his control.

He is an open and spontaneous man accustomed to party talk and this leads him into some confusion from time to time between his loyalty to his President and his loyalty to his new role as President-in-waiting.

But as President Nixon's troubles have deepened and Mr. Ford's responsibilities have increased, the Vice-President has become more canny. He avoids specifics and personalities but talks a good deal about the longing in the country for peace and reconciliation.

He also talks about the need for teamwork and openness in Washington. He notes that he ran an open shop in Congress, sharing responsibility with his colleagues and keeping in close touch with the opposition leaders whom he still regards as his friends.

Not Clear

But it is not clear that he would try to put together a really outstanding ministry of exceptional talents or a bipartisan cabinet and government of reconciliation. He shies away from fancy talk like that.

He describes himself as conservative in financial matters, a moderate on social questions, and a strong supporter of Secretary

of State Kissinger's pragmatism in foreign affairs.

If he does have to take over, much will depend on his choice of a vice-president and the role he assigns to that man. The guess here is that it will be either Nelson Rockefeller or Elliot Richardson, but that is only a guess.

Here again he is getting widely divergent advice. In a time of political upheaval, he is being told, steadiness is the main thing; the fewer the changes the better.

This was what President Johnson did after the murder of John F. Kennedy. "Let us continue," he said, and kept the entire Kennedy cabinet into the second Johnson term.

In contrast, after the death of Franklin Roosevelt, President Truman changed most of the cabinet within six months, and even some members of the present Nixon cabinet argue that if

Mr. Nixon is convicted, Mr. Ford should make a clean sweep of the whole Nixon cabinet, except Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Ford, however, will not allow himself to be drawn into discussion of these points. He turns the conversation to questions such as the new problems before his family.

They are plain folk in a difficult situation. He has just switched jobs. They live, and have lived for many years, in a plain house on a plain street in Alexandria, Va., but in the new job as Vice-President, he is now regarded as a national treasure, so the Secret Service has moved into his garage and protects him night and day, and watches over his kids on dates.

Recognizing that this may be a little awkward, the government has now provided Mr. Ford with a new official residence on Massachusetts Ave. just up the hill from the White House.

It is an imposing white wooden structure with porches as long as a bowling alley, surrounded by grounds that could encompass a nine-hole golf course, and the whole thing could easily be maintained if the Congress would just bring back slavery.

Like most husbands, Mr. Ford is absent during the moving, and leaving these details to his wife. While he's on the road, she is getting rid of the former tenant's modern furniture and picking out different rugs and drapes to fit the Victorian background.

Maybe this takes her mind off the political convulsion in their lives, but before she ever gets the new place in shape, she may have to move again. Sometimes she must wish her guy hadn't been so successful or lucky.

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A New U.S. Look in Greece

By C.L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—The time has come for the United States to change both the substance and the symbol of its policy toward Greece, and this dual move could best be accomplished by naming a distinguished American of international renown as ambassador.

I have in mind Averell Harriman. Now an octogenarian, he is nevertheless filled with remarkable vigor and forcefulness; his reputation is spotless; his willingness to serve his country is without challenge; and, although a leading Democrat, he is on good personal terms with Secretary of State Kissinger.

The Athens embassy is perhaps not equal to other assignments Mr. Harriman has held: Governor of New York, Secretary of Commerce, envoy to London and Moscow. But he is a patriot who has never bickered over the protocol rank of tasks undertaken in the national interest. Indeed, he once volunteered to accept the job of ambassador here 27 years ago.

When the Greek aid program was first enacted, President Truman's office asked Mr. Harriman who should be appointed to head it as Greece faced a civil war. Mr. Harriman suggested Paul Hoffman but offered, if need be, to take the job himself in order to get things started.

Subsequently, in January, 1949, the late King Paul contemplated dissolving parliament and announcing a kind of dictatorship. The King asked Mr. Harriman,

here on a brief visit, if he approved Mr. Harriman would have nothing to do with dictatorship, even when benevolent.

Constantine Caramanlis, the new strong-man Premier, who has returned from self-chosen exile, now wants to replace a dictatorship that has collapsed, not to install one. But in doing this, it is urgently required that U.S. policy toward Greece should not only be sympathetic and clearly pro-democratic—but that it should appear so.

To achieve that purpose, the present ambassador, Henry Tassos, must go. Mr. Tassos is an intelligent man and has acknowledged Washington's clumsy mistakes. He followed President Nixon's orders to stay close to the junta and only relatively lately shifted against it. He accepted a need to coddle dictatorship here to enable America to use Greek bases supporting its Middle East policy. But this labeled him "pro-colonels" in Greek minds.

For long he eschewed contact with the most important leaders of Greece's political emigration, including King Constantine and Mr. Caramanlis. In 1971, while Mr. Caramanlis was still official ruler—although in exile—Mr. Tassos and his wife called on him after the ambassador had been under congressional attack for insufficient relationship with democratic elements.

According to Mr. Caramanlis, the Italian-born Mr. Tassos said they had bought a bottle of champagne when Mr. Nixon was

elected because they thought this meant they would be appointed, to Rome. "We had to go to Athens instead," he added. Mr. Caramanlis commented: "A hell of a thing to tell a Greek."

Mr. Tassos also saw Mr. Caramanlis, who told friends: "He is a small man, clearly trying to put himself in a position vis-a-vis the U.S. Congress of having been in contact with principal opposition leaders."

Mr. Tassos came to symbolize an attitude typifying the Nixon administration to most of Greece's anti-junta opposition. When Mr. Caramanlis met former Vice-President Agnew at the State of Iowa's party in Pasadena three years ago, Mr. Agnew visited the former King, who retailed:

"He spoke to me as if I was one of those liberal pinkies. He is always talking about. He had the nerve to tell me that this [the junta] was the best government Greece had ever had because it kept out the Communists; that in the past Greece was changing its government every year."

The King exploded: "Mr. Vice-President, you don't know what you are talking about. From 1953 to 1963 we had only two premiers. We fought a bloody civil war against the Communists, and we had new parliamentary elections right afterwards."

Vanishing Point

The U.S. image here has unfortunately been compounded of similar impressions. During the seven years of dictatorship—for which Washington had no responsibility—U.S. popularity waned until it approached a vanishing point.

U.S. policy sought to maintain NATO's strength on this flank by keeping Greece's armed forces strong and supporting its own Mediterranean position by a homeporting accord that helped the U.S. Navy but undermined America's democratic reputation.

The message must be swept away and "Avery" or "Uncle" Mr. Tassos must go along with it. The best man to lead the new American broom is Mr. Harriman, who, old as he is, still retains enough energy, foresight, and determination to qualify as *une qua non*.

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U.S. 'Realpolitik'

In the Washington Post editorial, "Cyprus and Greece" (A1, July 24), the final paragraph expresses the most wise and insightful political principle I have heard from America in 10 years. It should be framed and hung over the desk of every American who has influence in making foreign policy.

The gist of it is that "pragmatic" considerations of international stability... should dictate a steady policy of strong American support for democratic rule abroad. Here is our "Realpolitik."

The craven policy of supporting dictators and extreme rightists to preserve the status quo is bankrupt. Finally we can see that our role as defender of freedoms was not mere sentimentalism. There is no strength in an ally whose people are deprived of the liberty essential to human dignity.

HUMPHREY F. NOYES

Paris. NGUYEN VAN-CON.

Malraux's View

The fascination for André Malraux has long been a mystery to me. I accept that he once wrote some interesting novels, and that he is more fun to read than Karl Marx. But the idea that Malraux has some Promethean vision of Europe's tangled future seems to me to be more symptomatic of the paucity of intellectual thinking in France rather than any contribution to clarity or common sense. The effusion which The New York Times translated for your editorial page (good old New York Times) reminds me of the story of a local newspaper columnist in the United States who

Letters

Turks and Greeks

Re: "Cyprus Solution?" (Letter, July 31). Mr. Antonides' suggestion points in the right direction. I submit, however, that instead of displacing continental population, even assuming there are enough Greeks in Turkey for the purpose, it would be a better proposition for Greece to cede to Turkey one or several of its smaller islands situated very near the Turkish mainland (Samos, Patmos, Leros, Kalymnos, Kos), in exchange for the Turkish districts of Cyprus.

The displaced Greeks and Turks—who should be given ample facilities and substantial compensation—would find in Cyprus and the Aegean islands respectively conditions similar to those of their former homelands.

Greece and Turkey would benefit from this arrangement, for a wholly Greek Cyprus could be either effectively neutralized or reunited to or federated with Greece (one of the two latter alternatives—with much international trouble and local misery meanwhile—seems unavoidable in the long run), and Turkey would gain control of some of the islands lying uncomfortably close to its western coast.

F. CASABLANCAS, Cannes, France.

Greece and Vietnam

As people are aware, the war in Cyprus and the political crisis

Morning After The Vote on Impeachment

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—Concerning morning after, a few observations.

1) You can get away with a lot of things, but you cannot get away with saying that the man who got impeached by the Judiciary Committee, and who is no doubt the most important of the role played keeping alive the national ecstasy about the subterranean legions whose maladroitness periscope at Watergate on 17, 1972.

2) The hearings of the Judiciary Committee were not a biblical nature. There was sense of the crowd, waiting, side greasing the axle on tumblers, with the tricolor waiting at Execution Square, a ring-side sight of royal blood.

3) Over at the Senate, with lot of ham—but republican in retrospect: not show-trial—the facts slowly came out, of lawyers heard and analog testimony. And, at the House of Representatives, 38 representatives Americans—and representative Americans include left-wing demagogues and right-wing reactionaries—listened to great deal of evidence, and rived after very consider deliberation at a thoroughly sensible verdict. "Defensible—or ought to be—every operative word here. It is thing to disagree with the dict of the majority, another decision indefensible. The Judiciary Committee has acted sensibly.

4) And it has distilled charges against Mr. Nixon three categories. They are: cover-up; 2) abuse of presidential power; and 3) conspiracy.

Chicken Thief

The first of these counts what I choose to call the chicken thief charge. It is not, in judgment, of enduring value. And although the maxim is: nobody is above the law, historical fact of the matter that some people are, in special circumstances; and that the chicken thief whether the law is dead with them, but should hope that the law should act in doing so.

There are a lot of people think that Sen. Edward Kennedy was guilty, at Chappaquiddick something a whole lot greater than what gets you a suspension of your driver's license, but who are not and to press the point beyond it has already been precluded of people believe that punishment will prove to be loss of the presidency, and that, really, is quite a lot punishment.

A lot of people feel Nixon's punishment, for all chicken-thief aspects of his case, has been quite enough, that to insist on the last measure, namely his election to office, is too much. The Nixon is of course complicated matter. Mr. Nixon's indiscretions absolute virginity in all matters.

2d, 3d Counts

2) The second and third counts against Nixon are those serious men will most be concerned with, for reasons as plain as that the findings of House will govern, or influence President Nixon's actions. Did Nixon involve himself recklessly when he organized plumbers, and when he asked the FBI and the CIA to in certain ways? Did his flirtation with the Huston rife proposals put him in way of his oath of office? His refusal to yield to the House tapes it subpoenaed and to an act of contemptury which paralleling as it does his refusal to give the materials the special prosecutor, we have the Supreme Court's for it, undermines the authority of the Congress?

There is more to be said the next few weeks, and a great deal more to be said after House votes impeachment; it is all but certain to do so, while it becomes increasingly obligation of the individual to separate the man from issue, and to show a different kind of concern for the fact: Richard Nixon, and republic.

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at Depression Recalled

U.S. Financial Leaders
Warn of Bank, Industry Failures

By Hobart Rowen

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The world's major financial leaders are openly fearful of the money market's result in at least a few and industrial failures in the next six months.

There has been a loss of confidence in the financial system, most of us took for granted, Robert Roosa of Brown Brothers Harriman said. "There is a kind of foreboding," he said, "of too much."

in Doubles
Budget for
Year Plan

IRAN, Aug. 4 (UPI)—A day conference on Iran's development has raised the five-year-plan budget to \$10 billion, more than double the original estimate.

Majidi Majidi, plan and organization director, told the final meeting of the plan committee in the resort town of Ramsar, attended by the Shah, cabinet members and planners, that the increase had been made possible by higher oil income, more than a year ago and had to reach \$10 billion this year.

Majidi said the government would invest \$4.2 billion and the rest of the money would come from the private sector and other sources. He said Iran's gross national product was growing 5.5 percent annually.

Shah called on his government to embark on ambitious industrialization and mechanization plans. He said Iran would need nuclear power stations producing 13 megawatts before the end of 1978, when the per-capita income would be above \$1,500.

Shah also said that in addition to dealing with other countries, Iran envisaged "possible" extensive and increasing contacts with the United States.

He did not elaborate, and cabinet members refused to comment.

Loan for Pakistan
ARACH, Pakistan, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Iran has offered Pakistan a loan of \$60 million to boost its economy. The offer was made by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, announced today.

told a news conference that the loan was in addition to an interest-free, \$500-million loan for 36 up textile and cement plants in Baluchistan, announced in Tehran.

Pentagon Acts
to Ease Dearth
of Physicians

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4

—To ease a shortage of military physicians, the Pentagon has decided to hire retired military physicians and "use full civilian salaries" to draw them into service.

Officials acknowledged the move is unprecedented but said it is essential to fill a shortage of about 1,000 military doctors. Retired military doctors will be eligible for 1-year service jobs at starting salaries ranging from \$14,671 to \$24,347 a year.

doctor who retired as a colonel and who receives \$20 a year in retirement could earn a total of \$24,000 a year.

per Is Assailed
Papandreou
er CIA Story

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (UPI)

—A Papandreou, a former cabinet minister and a leader of the Greek political party, has released a statement denying the New York Times' attempt to "damage" his reputation in an article published Friday (UPI, Aug. 3-4).

article, by David Binder of Times's Washington Bureau, told a move by top officials of the CIA not to interfere in Greek internal affairs.

He said that the CIA in 1963 or 1964 had not been involved in the CIA and was not an agent.

10 American establishment, newspaper correspondent, Binder and The New York Times is attempting to damage Papandreou, leader of the alliance Liberation Movement, leading political figure in Greece, he said.

charge David Binder and New York Times was in an attempt to damage Papandreou in five internal affairs in Greece, he said.

added, to say that the concerns are similar to the kind that prevailed in the 1930s.

Majidi is not yet ready to draw an analogy with the depression years. But in a series of interviews with commercial bankers, private bankers, securities underwriters and government officials, the Washington Post without exception found a "deep-seated anxiety about the economic future of the nation."

Choosing his words carefully, "because I'm not an alarmist and I don't feel like an alarmist," the Chairman of the Bank's president, David Rockefeller, commented that the situation is "unprecedented" but that one should not "forget the possibility of a panic."

Pharmaceuticals Needed
Pharmaceuticals, Mr. Rockefeller thinks, are a major factor in the economic situation. But he said one of the other, he warned, will require "rationalized production and control on the part of the banks," as well as government action that will find "the half line" between "tight money and a money crunch that could 'topple' important companies in major industries."

The banking system, Mr. Rockefeller said, "must exercise its own restraint, avoid speculative action and improve the quality of its loans."

Henry Kaufman, partner of the huge underwriting firm of Salomon and Bros, took an equally sober view. "For the first time, you have concerns about the viability of the banking system," Mr. Kaufman said.

The financial community's situation is well understood at the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, in Washington, although officials are anxious not to add to the problem with provocative statements of their own.

The Federal Reserve Board chairman, Arthur Burns, who is known to believe that banking problems, as well as the problems of the whole economy, are serious, nonetheless thinks that financial markets historically are more prone to exaggerate than industrialists.

Sobering Lesson
But Treasury Secretary William Simon said in an interview that "banks have been paying too much attention to profits."

They, he said, have been "forgetting that they will have a sobering lesson as they tidy up their internal affairs."

The immediate trigger for anxiety among financial men was the failure late in June of the Bankhaus Herstatt of Cologne, quickly following on the difficulties of the Franklin National Bank of New York, the 20th largest in the United States.

American banks, aware that there is less supervision by governments in Europe, are now limiting the business they will do with banks abroad, fearful that there might be a collapse before they can collect their funds.

"Our approach is to scale down the size of our exposure with anybody," Mr. Roosa said.

And it's not just influential banks like Brown Bros. Harriman that are pulling in their horns. Many of the small and medium-sized banks that had tried to emulate the big ones with a branch in Nassau or London are trying to retrench, but gracefully.

"Everybody," a New York banker said, "wants to be the second to close his branches in London. The business just isn't that profitable."

Rush Double Panic
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Kenneth Rush, President Nixon's economic coordinator, said today that, despite current widespread uncertainty in the financial world, he sees no possibility of a panic or crash.

Mr. Rush repeated his estimate that unemployment would rise to between 8.5 percent and 9 percent by the end of the year and said this means the nation "cannot avoid paying the price for a lower rate of inflation."

Mr. Rush said the Herstatt bank failure had "created a feeling of uncertainty that is pervasive. The financial community is a very sensitive community and they all tend to have the same emotions. But I see no possibility of a panic or crash."

Belgians to Pay
Increased Taxes
BRUSSELS, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The government has decided to increase taxes on alcohol, tobacco, perfume, automobiles and high incomes to raise an additional \$500 million next year.

The measures were decided Friday, Premier Leo Tindemans said, the adjusted budget for 1974 will close with a deficit of \$200 million, but the deficit will be wiped out by a surplus on the 1975 budget.

Accustomed to one of Europe's lowest inflation rates—an average 7 percent in 1973—Belgians this year have lived through a series of repeated increases that affected gasoline, tobacco, bread, detergent, meat and clothing. Other foodstuffs and basic goods pushed up the rate of inflation to more than 12 percent between January and July.

Dutch Home-in-Exile
Of Kaiser Is Robbed
DOORN, Aug. 4 (UPI)—A Dutch castle which served as a home for the late German Emperor Wilhelm II during his exile after World War I, was robbed last week of items valued at one million guilders (about \$400,000), police announced.

Kaiser Wilhelm II died at the castle, which is now a museum, in 1941, after spending 23 years in exile in the Netherlands. The most valuable exhibit stolen was a collection of antique snuffboxes.



Eric Mitchell, 13, of Kansas City, Mo., rides what he boasts is the bike with the world's longest front fork—6 feet, 1 1/2 inches. He calls the bike a chopper. We have no sources available to check his claim, so we'll have to take his word for it.

S. Africa Is Strengthening Military Forces

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 4 (AP)—With political change under way in nations to the north, South Africa is strengthening its military forces against an uncertain future.

"We all realize only too well that military preparedness is not the only guarantee for the stability and progress of our country, but a well-trained and well-armed army is an important element as a final guarantee of the continued existence of a state," Defense Minister Pieter Botha said recently.

Mr. Botha made that remark when he promised pay increases for members of the armed forces retroactive to July 1 and announced that the "Idle Salisbury Island Naval Base at Durban would be made fully operational."

Freedom Fighters
The revolution in Lisbon on April 25 sent shock waves through Portuguese Angola and Mozambique, and generated uncertainty in South Africa. Under the former Portuguese dictatorship, Pretoria could count on Lisbon as an ally in opposing black "freedom fighters" seeking to end white minority rule.

"This country already boasts the biggest military force south of the Sahara. Nigeria is believed to have a bigger land army and a few other nations have acquired the latest in certain weaponry, but overall South Africa has the most modern and self-sufficient forces."

Specific details are mostly secret. But a survey last year by the International Institute for Strategic Studies reported that there were 17,000 regular servicemen and 20,000 reservists in the forces. There is conscription for white male youths and in recent months military careers have been offered blacks, Asians and mulattoes.

Mr. Botha confirmed this month that the renovated Salisbury Island base would be used to train a special service battalion of Indians beginning in January.

The navy operates three French-built Daphne class submarines, three anti-submarine frigates, two destroyers, four minesweepers, five seaward defense boats and a fleet of other ships.

The survey said the air force has 166 combat planes. In addition there are maritime patrol planes, helicopters and a fleet of transports.

Mr. Botha said this country spends between \$900 million and \$1 billion a year on defense, less than 5 percent of the gross national product.

No terrorist infiltration of South Africa has been reported. But policemen and soldiers from this country have died in Rhodesia and in South-West Africa. South African units have been supporting Rhodesian forces in the Zambesi River Valley for more than four years.

A recruiting campaign was launched in June for blacks to serve as armed guards for military facilities. They are already being used as trainers with paramilitary police units in the Caprivi strip of South-West Africa. This area borders Angola.

Few new recruits have been in uniform since World War II. The recruitment of women was stepped up two years ago for rear-echelon duties which would free men for combat roles.

The institute study said the army had 100 Centurion MK-5 and 20 Comet medium tanks, 550 armored cars and 350 armored troop carriers.

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In the Republic
To the Republic of Ireland, 12 men were charged with membership in the IRA yesterday after police carried out a large raid in a northern suburb of Dublin. The IRA is outlawed in the republic.

A Roman Catholic and a Protestant were killed in separate incidents in Belfast yesterday. The Catholic was shot by soldiers and the Protestant was a victim of a booby-trap bomb. The 21-year-old Catholic, who was said to have had connections with the Official wing of the IRA, died on his way to a hospital after soldiers fired on a gunman. The Protestant, a truck driver, 39, was killed north of the city when a bomb exploded in the cab of a truck as he turned the ignition key.

Army Post Mortar
BELFAST, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Extremists mortared a British Army outpost in Belfast at noon today but there were no casualties, the army said.

An army spokesman said that only three of the five shells fired in the brief attack exploded and no damage was reported.

Meanwhile, service on the main rail link between Dublin and Belfast was resumed today after explosives experts defused two bombs inside the engineer's cab of a freight train abandoned on the track.

A spokesman said that a gang of armed men halted the train and planted the bombs as it crossed the border from the Irish Republic yesterday.

The phrase usually denotes accidental death, but the brief obituary notice did not give details. Adm. Trofimov has commanded ships and formations of ships, Red Star said. But the paper did not specify the admiral's post.

Ross Parker
LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Songwriter Ross Parker, 50, who wrote the British wartime hit "We'll Meet Again" and "There'll Always Be an England," died Friday at his home in Kent after a heart attack.

Fred Allison
AUBURN, Ala., Aug. 4 (UPI)—The international known physicist, Dr. Fred Allison, 92, credited with the discovery of heavy hydrogen, died Friday at his home following a short illness.

He also proved the existence of elements 85 and 86, which he named astatine and virgatum in honor of his native and adopted states.

Rocket Problems
Delay U.S. Shots

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Aug. 4 (UPI)—Delta and Centaur rocket problems are causing three-to-five-month delays in the launchings of 10 satellites, including two European spacecraft, the space agency said yesterday.

The launching of a Delta, carrying the second Western communication satellite, belonging to Western Union, has been delayed until Sept. 10. Others being delayed while a committee investigates the Delta include the second SkyNet-2, Britain's military communications satellite.

Centaur guidance problems affect both the Titan Centaur and the Atlas Centaur. The first Helios sun-orbiting satellite, designed by West Germany, originally was scheduled for launching next month or in October on a Titan Centaur booster. It has been delayed until at least November.

Soviet Shift Is Seen in Jewish Visa Cases

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, Aug. 4.—Soviet officials in recent weeks have offered re-employment to a group of Jews if they withdraw their applications for emigration to Israel.

The action, according to usually reliable Jewish sources, is related to secret negotiations between Moscow and Washington on the emigration issue, which has stalemated U.S. congressional action on trade legislation sought by the Kremlin and White House for two years.

About two dozen Jews have been called to Soviet and Communist party committees and told they could have their jobs back, a Jewish spokesman explained.

"They were told that all they had to do was to renounce their applications for emigration and all would be forgiven."

Message to Jackson
In addition, spokesmen for the Jewish emigration activists have sent a new message to Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., encouraging him on his amendment that would prevent the granting of trade and credit concessions to the Russians until they adopt a policy of free emigration for all citizens.

The Jews rejected the contention of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that the recent Jewish emigration activists have sent a new message to Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., encouraging him on his amendment that would prevent the granting of trade and credit concessions to the Russians until they adopt a policy of free emigration for all citizens.

The Jews who have been called for re-employment interviews are a small representation of the 1,800 whose applications for emigration to Israel have been refused during the last three years.

None of those called in accepted the offers of re-employment, according to the Moscow sources.

According to the sources, negotiations between Mr. Kissinger, congressional leaders and Soviet officials have progressed halfway through four points of contention.

Annual Quota
The Russians have agreed to allow an annual quota of 45,000.

Two Newspapers
And Jewish Office
Bombed in Paris
PARIS, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Three bombs exploded in Paris early yesterday and another was defused. Only one minor injury was reported.

Police believe the blasts were related and possibly the work of Arab sympathizers.

The first bomb went off in front of the offices of the right-leaning newspaper L'Aurore just after 2 a.m. The second exploded shortly afterward in front of another weekly paper that also is on the right, Minute. The third went off at 2:10 a.m. outside the offices of the Jewish Social Fund.

No group has claimed responsibility for the bombings. Police reported that all three bombs were of similar construction—containers of gas of the kind used for camp stores, linked to detonators. They were hidden in two small cars and a minibus, later Touring Service, police said.

An anonymous phone call gave the police a chance to defuse the fourth bomb, placed in front of the offices of the French national television network.

Paris police responded to eight more bomb threats last night but found no more booby-trapped cars. All the threats were directed at journalistic organizations—four newspapers and four radio-television studios.

Meningitis Kills 10
In Brazil Epidemic
SAO PAULO, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The meningitis epidemic in Brazil took 10 more lives in Sao Paulo yesterday, and reports said that the number of victims being treated for the disease in 22 hospitals rose to 2,000.

Federal health officials refuse to give overall figures on the epidemic. But official cables show that about 500 persons have died of the disease this summer, about 350 of them in Sao Paulo.

Four of the 10 countries bordering Brazil have begun strict health checks on travelers from that country.

Communists to Shun
Election in India
NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Pro-Moscow Communists decided yesterday to boycott the Aug. 17 Indian presidential election.

A party spokesman said Communists "cannot vote either for Fakhuddin Ali Agha or T. Sheshadri," the two principal candidates to succeed V.V. Giri for a five-year term as President of India.

Job Offers for Dropping Requests

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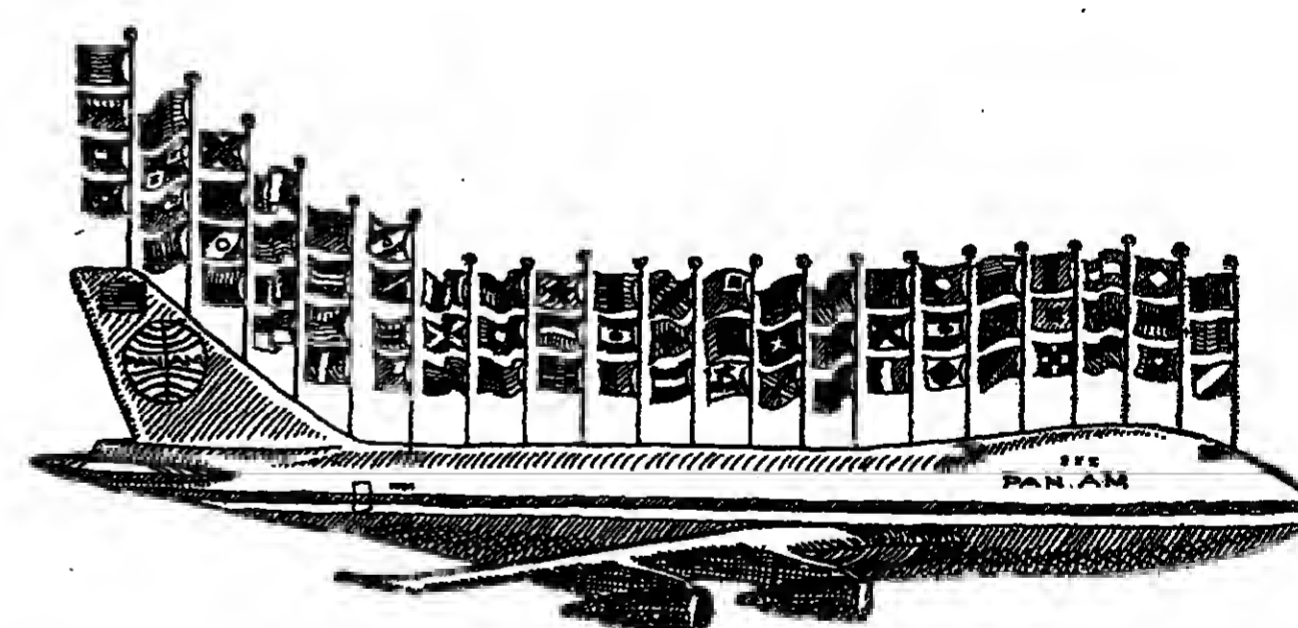
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 Fax: (213) 940-1000
 E-mail: wnc@wnc.com
 Website: www.wnc.com

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 2, 1974

Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	1,331,500	41	289	+1 1/2
Amex	174,000	15	28	+1
OTC	1,157,000	27	27 1/2	+1 1/2
NYSE	1,331,500	41	289	+1 1/2
Amex	174,000	15	28	+1
OTC	1,157,000	27	27 1/2	+1 1/2

Inspiration Is Needed

(Continued From Page 7)
 Thrift institutions because of record-high interest rates. More pressure on them will come this week when the Treasury itself sells \$4 billion of notes with a record 9 per cent coupon.
 But the worst news of all came from the farm front last week. The Agriculture Department said that prices paid farmers rose a hefty 6 per cent in June, reversing a four-month decline and posing the probability of greater inflationary pressure in the major price indexes in the months ahead.

Severe Drought

The principal reason for the renewed upturn in food and livestock prices has been the severe drought in the farm belt, which has reduced expectations for this year's harvest and livestock production.
 The corn crop, originally predicted to reach a historic level of 6.7 billion bushels, is now forecast in a range of 5.9 billion to 6.2 billion bushels, while the wheat forecast has been cut from 2.2 billion bushels to 1.9 billion bushels. In addition to pushing prices higher, these lower estimates are bad news for a world so dependent on an abundant American harvest.

In anticipation of the less ample crops, prices in the commodity futures markets have been turning upward in recent weeks. Those looking for a silver lining in current economic news had little to satisfy them in the most recent data. Only the business capital spending area provides some encouragement, but even that may be slipping because of sky-high interest rates and the elevated cost of construction.
 Perhaps the most constructive recent development for the business optimists has been the undiminished strength of corporate profits, although that has been largely due to inventory profits resulting from inflation.

Favorable Straw

One possibly favorable straw in the wind for the general economy, however, was last month's slight upward move in the Conference Board's "help wanted" advertising index. This may indicate a decline, or at least a leveling, of the current 5.3 per cent unemployment rate for a while, though even the administration is conceding the rate may reach the 6 per cent level by year-end.
 Some private economists (including Walter Heller, a former head of the Council of Economic Advisors) have been warning that joblessness may reach the 7 per cent level unless the first tight monetary policy is soon relaxed.
 Thus, at the midpoint of summer, the general economic outlook continues rather unexciting. The economy does not seem to be heading for a great disaster, but it may well operate below its ceiling for some time, with prices still rising and unemployment gaining—unless something unexpected comes along on the economic or political scenes or some inspiration on a new idea develops in Washington.

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)

The excitement that had been anticipated. The notes carry a fixed rate of 11 per cent, which is less than investors can get right now with the floating rate notes. But the floaters are repegged every six months and if Euro-dollar rates fall the fixed 11 per cent coupon of Singer could look attractive. But apparently investors are less optimistic than merchant bankers about the outlook for rates.
 Unilever's offering of 100 million pounds of five-year notes, carrying a 10 1/2 per cent coupon did well. Priced at 99 1/2, they were quoted late last week at 98 3/4 bid—99 1/4 asked.

Also doing well in the after-market was the five-year note for the Austrian Kontrollbank, which was denominated in Austrian schillings. But this was no surprise as the Kuwaiti and Libyan banks participating in the management of the issue took a large part of it for themselves.
 A private placement for the European Coal and Steel Community last week marked the first time that an international deutsche mark loan cracked the 10 per cent barrier. The 20 million DM loan is for five years.

U.S. May Suspend Ban on Killing Of Wild Horses

RENO, Nev., Aug. 4 (UPI)—The rounding-up and slaughter of wild horses for use as pet food may soon become legal again under changes proposed by the Nixon administration in a federal law enacted three years ago. The changes would allow the killing of wild horses for pet food, but only if the horses are first captured and held in a pen for a period of time. The changes would also allow the killing of wild horses for pet food, but only if the horses are first captured and held in a pen for a period of time.

Federal officials say that the wild horse population has "exploded" in the three years since the Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971 prohibited their commercial capture and slaughter.
 Wildlife protection groups, however, assert that the population explosion is a myth promoted by the Bureau of Land Management officials, who side with ranchers using public lands for cattle and sheep grazing.

Wage, Price Controls Urged by Mansfield

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, said yesterday that the government should reimpose wage and price controls to help stem inflation.
 He said the nation is in a recession and the slight rise in nationwide unemployment in July was "only the precursor of other rises in that area."

The European Investment Bank is expected to follow with a private placement of its own at the same terms.
 The public market in all currencies is expected to be bare of new issues at least through the height of the summer vacation period. The little business that needs to be done will continue to be taken up through syndicated bank loans.

However, these are becoming increasingly difficult to put together. "A couple of months ago, five calls netted four banks willing to participate in a syndication," a London banker laments. "Now it takes 20 calls for the same four participants."

Bankers now report that the largest commercial institutions are putting loans together without syndicating them. And in the cases where syndication is attempted, terms have gotten sweeter with what bankers call "front-end fees." A few months ago, banks participated in these loans for the profit of the spread over LIBOR.

Nowadays, they are getting commissions ranging up to half a percentage point (as in the case of the loan for a Mexican borrower currently being put together) on the size of their participation in addition to the spread. And, as has been done for Ecom and Aluminise public floating-rate loans, several banks are being used to calculate the LIBOR—reflecting the discrimination that has taken place in the market between the major banks and the small and medium-sized institutions who no longer pay the same rate to borrow funds.

In addition, the banks are now asking for quarterly interest payments instead of half-yearly.
 International Institutions
 (7-15 Years)
 July 31: 11.55%, July 24: 11.44%
 Industrials (7-15 Years)
 July 31: 10.87%, July 24: 10.85%
 Industrials (3-7 Years)
 July 31: 9.51%, July 24: 9.02%

Market Turnover
 Aug. 2
 Cedit: \$157.4 mil. \$110.3 mil.
 Euroclear: \$148.2 mil. \$129.3 mil.

Ford, General Motors To List Gas Mileage

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (AP)—For the first time, consumers will be able to find out just what a car's gasoline mileage they can expect from most new cars by looking at stickers on showroom vehicles.
 General Motors Corp. has joined the Ford Motor Co. in agreeing to voluntarily post the federal gasoline mileage test results on its 1975 models, which will go on display next month. Chrysler Corp. has not decided whether it will go along with the nation's two largest automakers. American Motors has refused to post the federal figures.

Sports Wiechers Gains on Leader in Golf Classic

By John S. Radosta

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 4 (UPI).—While Dave Hill and Tom Wiekopf were flailing around the course with some erratic playing, Jim Wiechers, a wine collector from Napa, Calif., soaked in yesterday to tie for second place in the third round of the \$200,000 Pleasant Valley Golf Classic.

Hill drove inconsistently and, in his phrase, "putted like an absolute dog" to shoot a par 71 and hold his lead with 205 strokes after 54 holes. That is eight under par for the 7,119-yard Pleasant Valley Country Club course.

In this position, Hill maintained his two-shot margin over Wiekopf, who hit only five fairways and managed to save his 71 by some good putting to finish at 207.

Wiechers, who came close to winning this tournament a year ago, gained three strokes on the leader yesterday by shooting a 68. He started the day at three under par and finished at 207, six under par, and tied with Wiekopf.

The treacherous dogleg 17th hole, long a Waterloo here, undid many players, most importantly J.C. Sneed and Jerry Heard, two of the three first-day leaders. Both took double-bogies on that hole. Altogether, in a field of 78, there were only six birdies and 43 pars yesterday on the 17th.

U.S. Wins Curtis Cup
 SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Jane Booth, a 26-year-old California school teacher, led the United States to its eighth consecutive Curtis Cup Golf victory yesterday, beating the British, 13-5, and matching the largest margin of victory in the history of the matches.

Booth figured in four of America's winning points as she teamed with veteran Anne Quast-Sander, 36, for two foursome victories and romped past two English foes in singles matches.

Sander, making her seventh appearance in a Curtis Cup match, teamed with Booth to win a pair of team matches and then shot even par golf on the foggy San Francisco Club course to turn back Mary Everard of Great Britain, 4 and 3.

Napoles Beats Lewis in TKO

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Aging champion Jose (Mantecilla) Napoles of Mexico retained his world welterweight crown yesterday with a technical knockout over Hedgemon Lewis in the ninth round of their scheduled 15-round bout in the Mexico City Sports Palace.

When the end came at 2:34 of the ninth round, the 34-year-old Napoles was ahead on points—80 to 74—as scored by two judges and the referee.

Throughout most of the battle, the ring veteran, making his 12th title defense, took the initiative against the 23-year-old American. With the start of the ninth, Napoles—who had been criticized for allegedly "sloppy" training—clearly took command of the fight and began slamming punishing blows to the challenger.

Lewis began to wobble and lose his balance and coordination and Napoles backed him into the ropes with smashing lefts and rights.

As the American—who lost in a close decision at Los Angeles in December, 1971, in his first bid to wrest the title from Napoles—was obviously becoming almost defenseless, the referee stopped the fight, awarding a technical knockout to the champion.

Welterweight champion Jose Napoles (right) pounds the head of challenger Hedgemon Lewis in bout at Mexico City.



Associated Press

Welterweight champion Jose Napoles (right) pounds the head of challenger Hedgemon Lewis in bout at Mexico City.

American Yachts Race in Practice

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 4 (AP).—Intrepid defeated Courageous and Valiant yesterday in a race involving three of the American 12-meter yachts in the running to defend the America's Cup next month.

Intrepid, leading all the way in blustery winds, finished the 20-mile course 15 seconds ahead of Courageous. Valiant finished 2:57 behind the winner.

Dennis the Menace says:
 "Why NOT GIVE BLOOD AND SAVE A LIFE? YOU GOT SOMETHIN' MORE IMPORTANT TO DO?"

More Sports News
 On Page 11

Treasury Bills

Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
100-day	100.00	100.00	100.00
180-day	100.00	100.00	100.00
270-day	100.00	100.00	100.00
1-year	100.00	100.00	100.00
2-year	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-year	100.00	100.00	100.00
4-year	100.00	100.00	100.00
5-year	100.00	100.00	100.00

Bank Stock Quotations

Bank	Price	Chg.
BankAmerica	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of America	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of New York	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Montreal	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Toronto	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of the West	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of the South	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of the North	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of the East	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of the Middle	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of the West	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of the South	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of the North	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of the East	28 1/2	+1/2
Bank of the Middle	28 1/2	+1/2

Market Averages

Index	Value	Chg.
Dow Jones	1,331.50	+1.50
S&P 500	174.00	+1.00
Nasdaq	1,157.00	+1.50
NYSE	1,331.50	+1.50
Amex	174.00	+1.00
OTC	1,157.00	+1.50

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account	DM Basis	Yield
Africa 5 1/2-82	94	9 1/2%
Australia 5-80	92	9 1/2%
Canada 5-80	92	9 1/2%
Central 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
China 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Colombia 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Cuba 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Czech 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Denmark 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
France 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Germany 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Greece 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Holland 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
India 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Italy 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Japan 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Korea 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Latin America 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Mexico 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Netherlands 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Norway 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Portugal 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Spain 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Sweden 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Switzerland 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Taiwan 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Thailand 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Turkey 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
U.S. 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
U.K. 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%
Yugoslavia 5 1/2-82	92	9 1/2%

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Canada 5-80	9 1/2%
Central 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
China 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Colombia 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Cuba 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Czech 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Denmark 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
France 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Germany 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Greece 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Holland 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
India 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Italy 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Japan 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Korea 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Latin America 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
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Norway 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Portugal 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Spain 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Sweden 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Switzerland 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Taiwan 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Thailand 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
Turkey 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
U.S. 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
U.K. 5 1/2-82	9 1/2%
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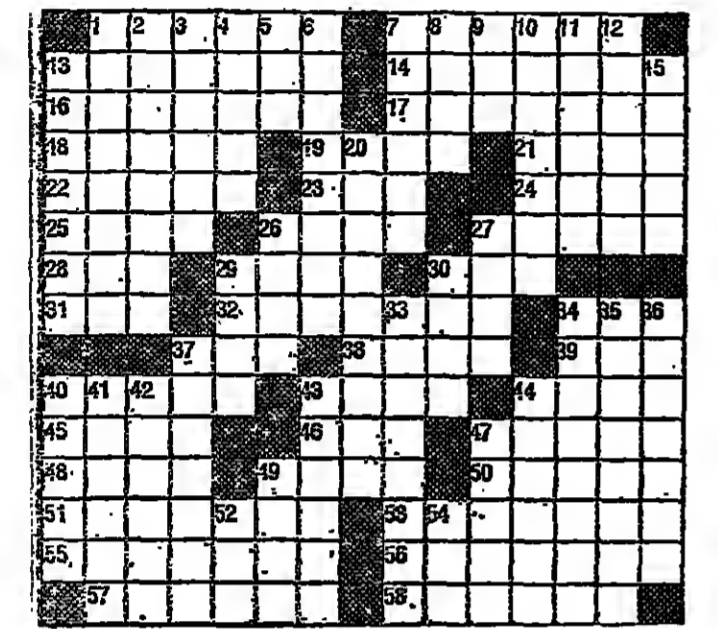
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CROSSWORD

By Phil Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Sideshow come-ons
 - 7 Play dumb
 - 13 Part of a bridge
 - 14 See 11 Down
 - 16 Naive
 - 17 Serial unit
 - 18 Wintry and then some
 - 19 Musical syllables
 - 21 Bridge
 - 22 Onlookers
 - 23 Left (omitted)
 - 24 Add highlights
 - 25 Water birds
 - 26 Attorney's degrees
 - 27 English poet
 - 28 Wall Street watchdog: Abbr.
 - 29 In the 10th inning
 - 30 Verb
 - 31 Linking verb
 - 32 Wishy-washy
 - 33 See 33 Down
 - 37 Explosive
 - 38 Ex-senior
 - 39 Star, to a poet
 - 40 Asian nurses
 - 43 Wind, as a
- DOWN**
- 1 G. & S. work of 1877
 - 2 G. & S. millmaid
 - 3 People who loaf
 - 4 Decorative jugs
 - 5 Palms
 - 6 Heart
 - 7 Football-shoe features
 - 8 Edges
 - 9 Parisian friend
 - 10 Feux pas
 - 11 G. & S. work of 1893, with 14 Across
 - 12 He knows he knows
 - 13 — question (disputes)
 - 15 Garage-repair items
 - 20 G. & S. work of 1887
 - 21 Captain — pirate
 - 29 Panty contents
 - 30 Beaker's relative
 - 31 G. & S. heroine, with 34 Across
 - 32 G. & S. work of 1882
 - 35 Caught without an umbrella
 - 36 Heeched ones
 - 37 G. & S. burlesque
 - 40 Banana fiber
 - 41 G. & S. ruler
 - 42 Frightens
 - 43 Carlsbad sight
 - 44 Flower leaves
 - 47 Yank at Oxford, e.g.
 - 49 Name for Athena
 - 52 Noted Greek
 - 54 Arakara



WEATHER

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds	Remarks
ALBUQUERQUE	71	W 10	Partly	
ALBANY	68	W 10	Partly	
ALBUQUERQUE	71	W 10	Partly	
ALBANY	68	W 10	Partly	
ALBUQUERQUE	71	W 10	Partly	
ALBANY	68	W 10	Partly	
ALBUQUERQUE	71	W 10	Partly	
ALBANY	68	W 10	Partly	
ALBUQUERQUE	71	W 10	Partly	
ALBANY	68	W 10	Partly	

Mutual Funds

Fund	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets
NEW YORK (AP)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
NEW YORK (AP)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
NEW YORK (AP)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
NEW YORK (AP)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
NEW YORK (AP)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
NEW YORK (AP)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
NEW YORK (AP)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
NEW YORK (AP)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
NEW YORK (AP)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
NEW YORK (AP)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5

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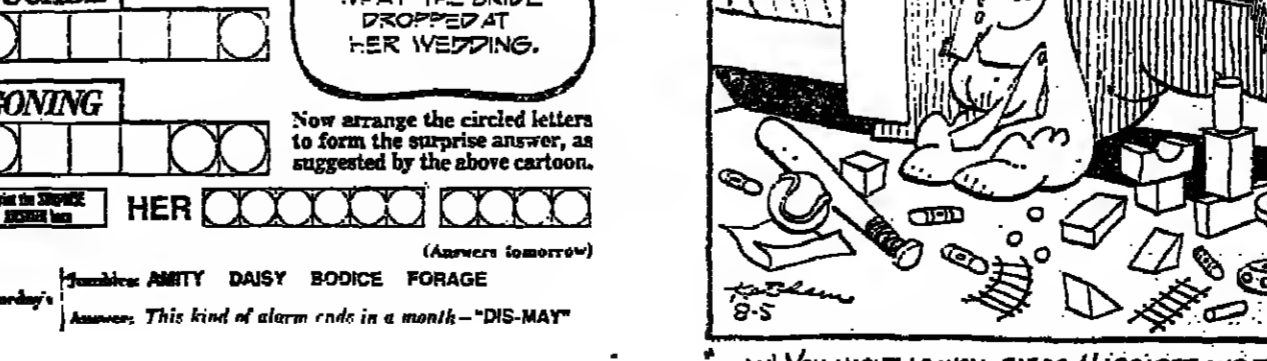
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BOOKS

SCENES FROM A MARRIAGE

By Ingmar Bergman. Translated from Swedish by Alan Brinkley. Pantheon Books, 199 pp. \$6.95.

BERGMAN ON BERGMAN

Interviews With Ingmar Bergman. By Stig Björkman, Torsten Mann and Jonas Sima. Translated from Swedish by Paul Britten Austin. Simon & Schuster, 288 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by David Bromwich

INGMAR BERGMAN has directed more than 40 films. About half of these occupy a special place in the imagination of any viewer: marked personal, set away in a corner but always remembered.

An artist of extraordinary consistency, Bergman has done much to earn the loyalty of his audience, so that aberrantly self-indulgent moments in his work seem more like the game, "Egon" with his from many landscapes and flooding cadavers; "The Virgin Spring," where the director was admittedly "touristic," a lousy imitation of Kurosawa; "Hour of the Wolf," sporting all those funny hysterical birds or demons—these are odd rather than obvious lapses. Bergman's films, driven headlong by a powerful current, now and then tumble forward, and it does not matter in the least.

When "Scenes From a Marriage" was on Swedish television everyone stayed at home. This film, Bergman's longest, tells of a marriage breaking up. It charts the dissolution through a series of tableaux, and in the nature of the game, "Egon" with his from many landscapes and flooding cadavers; "The Virgin Spring," where the director was admittedly "touristic," a lousy imitation of Kurosawa; "Hour of the Wolf," sporting all those funny hysterical birds or demons—these are odd rather than obvious lapses. Bergman's films, driven headlong by a powerful current, now and then tumble forward, and it does not matter in the least.

Speaking of his own character: Bergman finds them "rather contradictory, sometimes anxious, sometimes a little bit of a mess." They talk quite a lot of rubbish, now and then say something sensible. They are nervous, happy, selfish, stupid, kind, wise, self-sacrificing, affectionate, angry, gentle, insufferable, and lovable. All true and, as usual, one is made aware of Bergman's unflinching view of the chaotic view of life in a writer, but rather a long part of my life to experience. I'm sure it would have turned out better had it been the other way round, though it would have seemed more "human." Despite his reputation Bergman has continued to be the least precious of artists.

In "Bergman on Bergman" the director comes off very well. His interviews are at a small but visible disadvantage, since they are unable to conceal their interest in aesthetic purity. They search, with a somewhat cheerless persistence, for themes and motifs. Finally Bergman waxes indignant, comes up to speed, and, looking off to the side, says, "This is love, this is life, this is death." Bergman talks best at most animatedly, to my mind, when he is asked about recent films.

David Bromwich is at work on "Ancestral Themes: Emerson and His Tradition."

© The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

There are several hitches in the plan of including the International Team Tournament in the group of events in which the participants are eligible to achieve the grandmaster or international master rank.

When a team's qualification for the championship final depends on one more half point, the captain may order a player to take a draw in an advantageous position just to play it safe. Thus, it could turn out that the common draw might make the difference between a player's reaching a title norm or falling short by a half point.

On the other hand, team play may also work to a player's advantage, if the conditions are right. After the Russians had built up an overwhelming lead in Nice, they granted the matches of four draws against several opponents. Players on these teams could thus escape losses they might easily have suffered had they been paired earlier with the Soviet Union.

It's not always the individual player, but sometimes his team that suffers when the question of title norms comes up. Once Helmut Pfleger had achieved the grandmaster norm in Nice, he let his fellow West German fend for themselves, while he avoided jeopardy on the team's courts.

Honor Well Deserved
One player who truly merited his new grandmaster rank and who did not let his team down getting it was the 22-year-old Polish genius Torro. Playing a full schedule, he defeated no less than Lajos Portisch, Vlastimil Hort and Lothar Schmid.

White	Black	White	Black
Torre	Schmid	Torre	Schmid
1 R-K4	N-K3	18 Q-N4	N-K3
2 P-K3	P-K4	19 P-K4	P-K4
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	20 P-Q4	P-Q3
4 N-K3	P-N3	21 P-N3	P-N3
5 P-K3	P-K3	22 P-K3	P-K3
6 P-K3	P-K3	23 P-K3	P-K3
7 P-K3	P-K3	24 P-K3	P-K3
8 P-K3	P-K3	25 P-K3	P-K3
9 P-K3	P-K3	26 P-K3	P-K3

JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

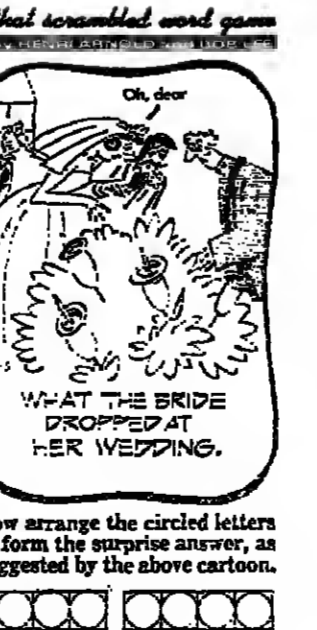
DUJEG	AMMAD	DUCADE	GONING
HER			

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

HER

Saturday's Jumble: AMITY DAISY BODICE FORAGE

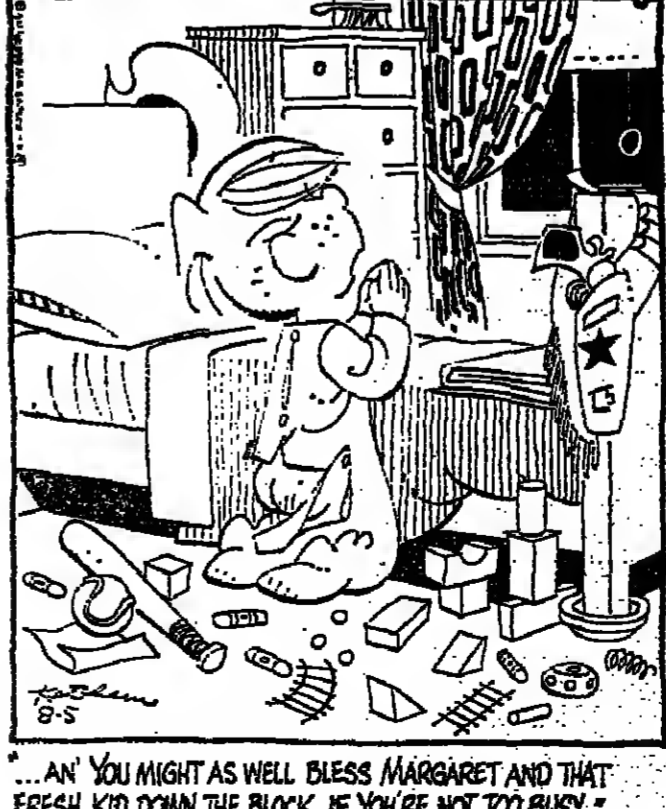
Answer: This kind of alarm ends in a month—"DIS-MAY"



WHAT THE BRIDE DROPPED AT HER WEDDING.

(Answer tomorrow)

DENNIS THE MENACE



AN' YOU MIGHT AS WELL BLESS MARGARET AND THAT FRESH KID DOWN THE BLOCK, IF YOU'RE NOT TOO BUSY.

هكذا من الأصل

By Russell Baker

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By Alfonso Chardy

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SITUATIONS WANTED
BILINGUAL, experienced, reformed Chinese woman seeks position. Housekeeper. Phone 235-88-77.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

مَكْذُوبًا مِنَ الْأَصْلِ